Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours
2011

Highlights:

- There were 20,356 employees in Yukon in 2011, and weekly earnings averaged $960.42.
- Salaried workers averaged $10.24 more per week than hourly workers, and worked 6.4 more hours per week in 2011.
- The *Public administration* sector remained the largest employer in 2011, with 6,167 employees, or 31.0% of all classified businesses' employees in the territory. *Public administration* employees also had the highest average weekly earnings, at $1,126.15.

About the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours

Statistics Canada conducts two major monthly surveys on employment, wages and hours worked, which together tell a more complete story of labour market events: Labour Force Survey (LFS) which presents data from a household perspective, and Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) which presents data from an employer perspective. **LFS** provides information on the employment characteristics of individuals based on a survey of households, whereas **SEPH** produces information related to occupied jobs from a combination of the payroll deductions administrative data received from Canada Revenue Agency and the Business Payroll Survey results; as such **SEPH** is at a greater level of industry detail.

Estimates from the respective surveys differ for conceptual and methodological reasons: degree of coverage of industries the self-employed, treatment of multiple job holders, and the survey reference period; however, the longitudinal trends in the data are similar. The data produced from each of these surveys addresses different data users needs. The strength of **LFS** is its timeliness, whereas the strength of **SEPH** is its census approach to data collection.

In summary, **SEPH** reflects the *number of jobs* as opposed to *number of workers*; however it excludes estimates of the agriculture, fishing and trapping sectors, religious organizations, private household workers, military personnel of defense services, and self-employed workers.

Yukon Employer Payroll Counts

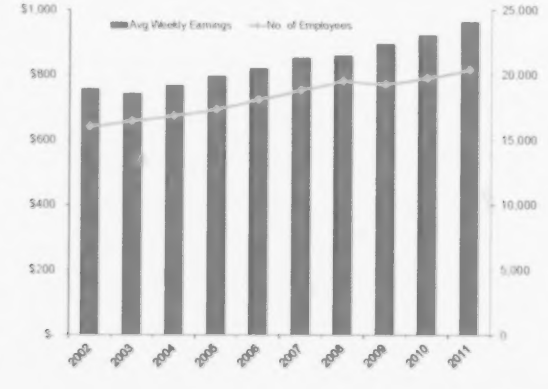
	2010	2011	Change '10-'11
Avg number of **employees** (*including* unclassified businesses)	19,725	20,356	3.2%
Avg number of **employees** (excluding unclassified businesses)	19,340	19,920	3.0%
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary	8,050	8,341	3.6%
Employees paid by the hour	10,225	10,360	1.3%
Avg **weekly earnings** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
All employees			
–Including overtime	$919.32	$960.42	4.5%
–Excluding overtime	$877.96	$919.97	4.8%
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
–Including overtime	$1,202.70	$1,242.82	3.3%
–Excluding overtime	$1,171.29	$1,218.94	4.1%
Employees paid by the hour			
–Including overtime	$679.53	$718.04	5.7%
–Excluding overtime	$626.02	$659.50	5.3%
Avg **hourly earnings** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
–Including overtime	$33.44	$34.58	3.4%
Employees paid by the hour			
–Including overtime	$22.68	$24.34	7.3%
–Excluding overtime	$21.97	$23.55	7.2%
Avg **weekly hours** (excluding unclassified businesses)			
Standard work week for salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
–Excluding overtime	36.0	35.9	-0.3%
Employees paid by the hour			
–Including overtime	30.0	29.5	-1.7%
–Excluding overtime	28.5	28.0	-1.8%

Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027; 281-0036; 281-0030; 281-0038; and 281-0033.

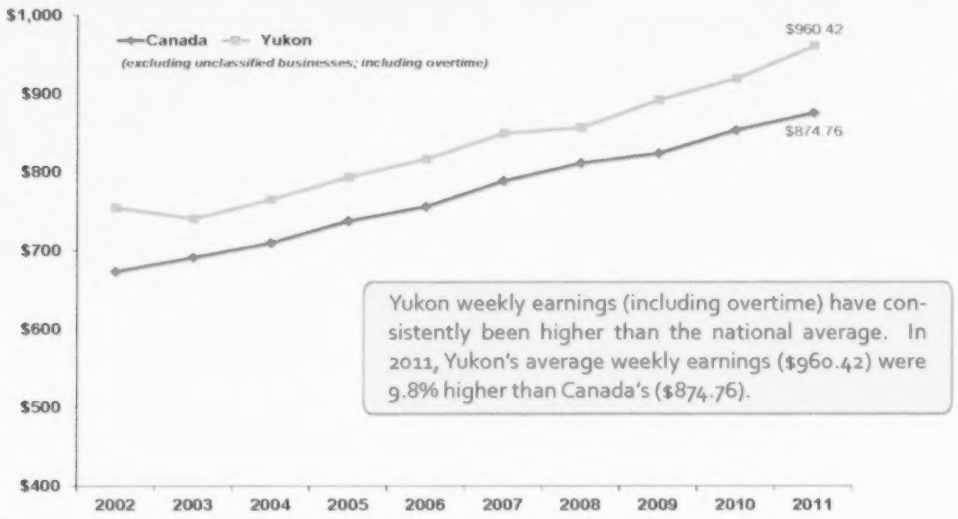
In 2011, there were 20,356 employees in Yukon, and the average weekly earnings were $960.42.

Both employees and average weekly earnings have increased from 2010 to 2011. Employment rose 3.2%, while earnings (including overtime) increased 4.5%.

Yukon Earnings and Employees All Industries



Average Weekly Earnings, Yukon vs. Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0027.

Comparing 2010 to 2011, earnings for Yukon employees (including overtime and excluding unclassified businesses) increased by 4.5%, while the consumer price index (CPI) for Whitehorse (figures not available for Yukon) increased by 3.0%. This resulted in a 'real' increase of 1.5% in Yukon earnings. Meanwhile, Canada's earnings increased by 2.5% and the national CPI rose by 2.9%. This resulted in a 'real' decrease of 0.4% in Canadian earnings.

Comparing 2002 to 2011, Yukon earnings increased $205.74, or 27.3%, while the Whitehorse CPI rose 18.1%, resulting in a 'real' increase of 9.2%. During the same time period, Canada's, earnings increased $201.71, or 30.0%, while the national CPI rose by 19.9%, resulting in a 'real' increase of 10.1%.

Average Employment and Weekly Earnings by Industry

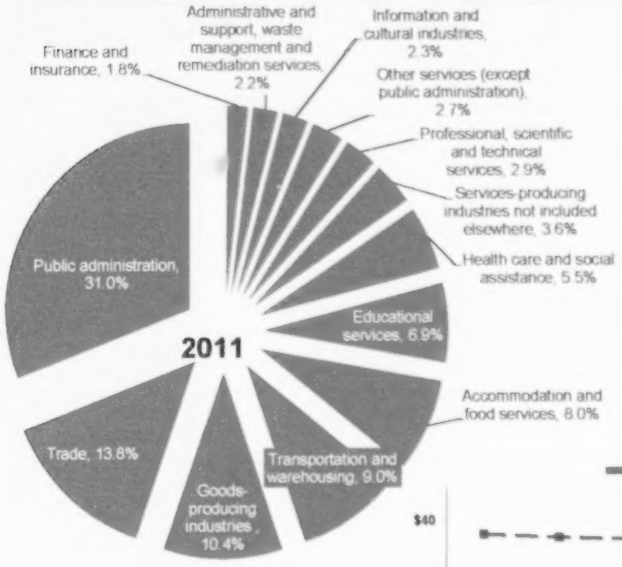
	Avg # of Employees			Avg Weekly Earnings (including overtime)		
	2010	2011	change '10 to '11	2010	2011	change '10 to '11
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE including unclassified businesses	19,725	20,356	3.2%	----------n/a----------		
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	19,340	19,920	3.0%	$919.32	$960.42	4.5%
Goods-producing industries	1,778	2,074	16.6%	$1,083.97	$1,137.58	4.9%
Service-producing industries	17,563	17,846	1.6%	$902.66	$939.83	4.1%
Trade	2,715	2,753	1.4%	$607.07	$681.91	12.3%
Transportation and warehousing	1,715	1,791	4.4%	$866.47	$969.81	11.9%
Information and cultural industries	441	449	1.8%	F	F	•
Finance and insurance	344	363	5.5%	$1,038.90	F	•
Professional, scientific and technical services	571	568	-0.5%	•	•	•
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	429	429	0.0%	F	F	•
Educational services	1,338	1,370	2.4%	F	F	•
Health care and social assistance	1,059	1,094	3.3%	$867.04	$892.46	2.9%
Accommodation and food services	1,482	1,598	7.8%	$475.25	$465.76	-2.0%
Other services[1] (except public administration)	540	545	0.9%	$743.96	$737.34	-0.9%
Public administration	6,188	6,167	-0.3%	$1,093.55	$1,126.15	3.0%
Unclassified enterprises[2]	385	437	13.5%	----------n/a----------		

Note: Industry sectors displayed in this table are the only ones that have data available for 2010 and/or 2011.

Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027

"." = no data; "F" = too unreliable to be published; "n/a" = data not available

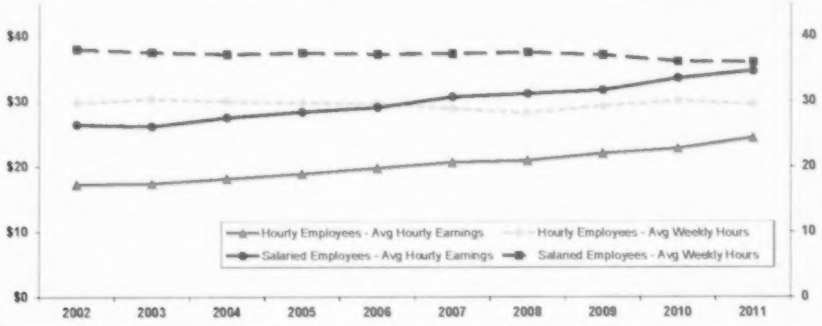
Employment by Industry Sector, 2011


Finance and insurance, 1.8%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services, 2.2%
Information and cultural industries, 2.3%
Other services (except public administration), 2.7%
Professional, scientific and technical services, 2.9%
Services-producing industries not included elsewhere, 3.6%
Health care and social assistance, 5.5%
Educational services, 6.9%
Accommodation and food services, 8.0%
Transportation and warehousing, 9.0%
Goods-producing industries, 10.4%
Trade, 13.8%
Public administration, 31.0%
2011

The *Public administration* sector remained the territory's biggest employer in 2011, representing just under a third of the total employees in Yukon. All industry sectors saw very little change from 2010 to 2011 in terms of proportional employment of the total employees in Yukon.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024.

Earnings and Hours, Salaried vs. Hourly Employees; All Industries*



Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0030; 281-0033; 281-0036; 281-0038.

*excluding unclassified businesses; including overtime.

Earnings and Hours by Type of Employee (including overtime)

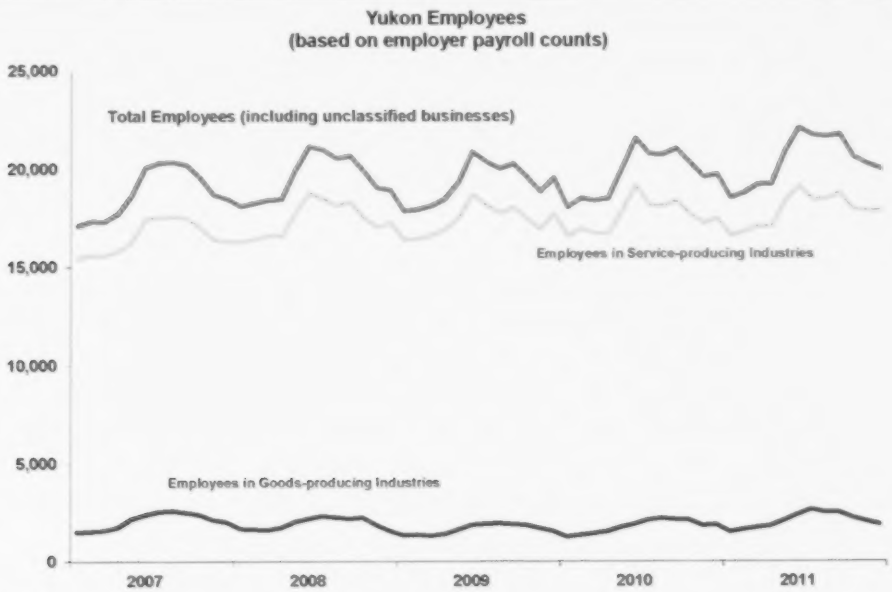
	EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				SALARIED EMPLOYEES			
	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings		Standard Work Week	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	$22.68	$24.34	30.0	29.5	$33.44	$34.58	36.0	35.9
Goods-producing industries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Service-producing industries	$21.62	$23.08	28.8	28.0	$33.53	$34.56	35.9	35.8
Trade	F	$18.73	F	27.2	F	$30.89	F	39.0
Transportation and warehousing	$21.21	F	34.2	F	$26.65	F	39.3	F
Finance and insurance	$22.09	F	27.1	F	$34.56	F	35.4	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Health care and social assistance	$27.30	$28.05	29.4	28.7	$27.77	$30.79	36.8	35.7
Accommodation and food services	$14.54	$14.58	28.2	27.2	$20.96	$20.89	38.7	40.1
Public administration	F	$27.79	F	26.8	F	$36.69	F	36.2
Federal government public administration	.	$19.27	.	16.8	$36.76	$36.99	38.3	37.6
Provincial and territorial public administration	$28.04	$29.17	21.8	22.1	$37.29	$37.98	36.2	35.8

Note: Industry sectors and sub-sectors displayed in this table are the only ones that have higher-level data available for 2010 and/or 2011 for hourly earnings and hours worked.

Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0030; 281-0033; 281-0036; 281-0038

"." = no data; "F" = too unreliable to be published

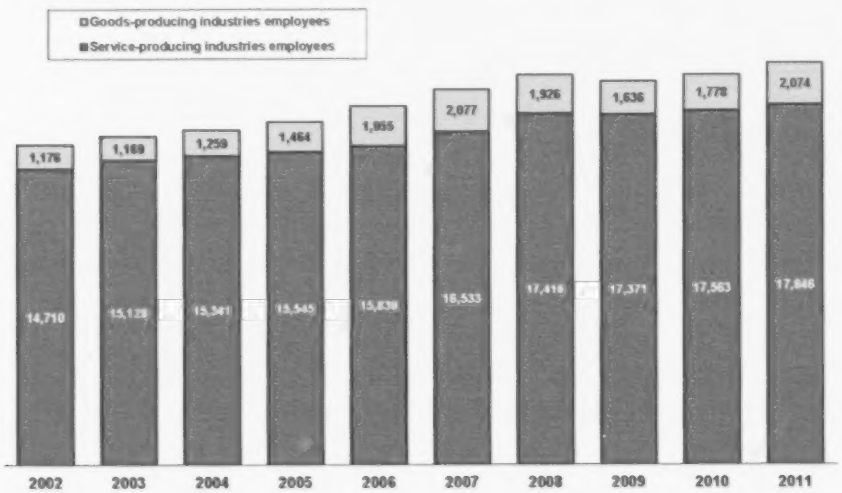
Employment by Month



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0023

Employment in Yukon is cyclical in nature, with increased employees through the summer months and a decrease through the winter. This is most apparent in the Service-producing industries, in which the largest proportion of Yukoners are employed. The number of employees typically remains highest in the months of June/July/August/September and bottoms out in January.

Goods-Producing vs. Service-Producing Industries Employment



In the last decade, about 90% of Yukon jobs have been in Service-producing industries. In 2011, Service-producing industries employed 89.6% of all classified businesses employees. Comparing 2010 to 2011, the number of Service-producing industries workers has increased by 283, or 1.6%, while the number of Goods-producing industries workers has increased by 296, or 16.6%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024

The following section looks at how employment and earnings have changed within Yukon industries (excluding unclassified businesses) from 2002 to 2011. Over the last decade, employment in all industries increased by 25.4%, and average weekly earnings (including overtime) rose by 27.3%. Across the same time period, the population of Yukon increased 17.2%, from 30,063 in 2002 to 35,246 in 2011. In addition, the Whitehorse consumer price index rose from 100.0 to 118.1, resulting in an inflation rate of 18.1%.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Goods-producing industries include the following sectors: *Forestry, logging and support; Mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction; Utilities; Construction;* and *Manufacturing*. Of these five industry sectors, only *Construction* data is available for Yukon.

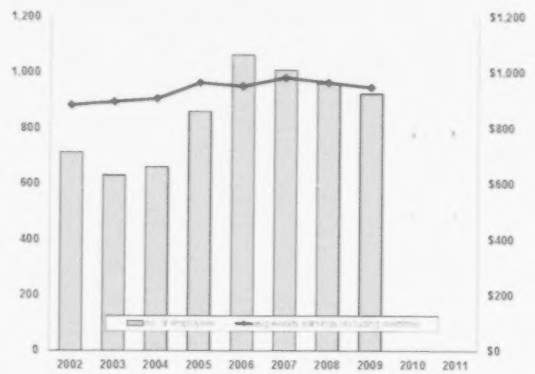
Construction

Employment and earnings data for 2010 and 2011 was unavailable.

Annual average employment in the *Construction* sector is largely project driven, varying from a low of 629 employees in 2003 to a high of 1,062 in 2006.

Annual average weekly earnings have also varied, from a low of $881.86 in 2002 to a high of $979.79 in 2007.

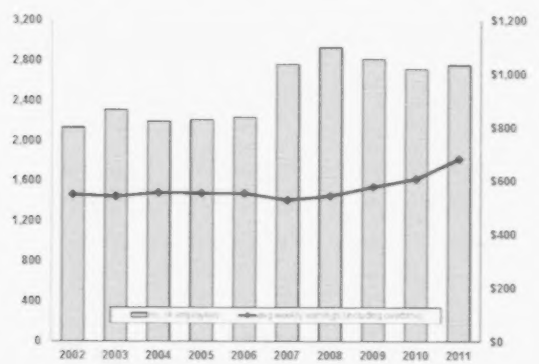
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027



SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Service-producing industries includes the following industy sectors: *Trade; Transportation and warehousing; Information and cultural industries; Finance and insurance; Real estate and rental and leasing; Professional, scientific and technical services; Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; Educational services; Health care and social assistance; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Accommodation and food services; Other services[1] (except public administration);* and *Public administration.*

Trade



Between 2002 and 2011, employment in the *Trade* sector increased 29.1%, ranging from a low of 2,132 in 2002 to a high of 2,926 in 2008. Within the *Trade* sector in 2011, employment in *wholesale trade* averaged 329 employees, while *retail trade* accounted for 2,424 employees.

Earnings in the *Trade* sector have risen 24.3% since 2002.

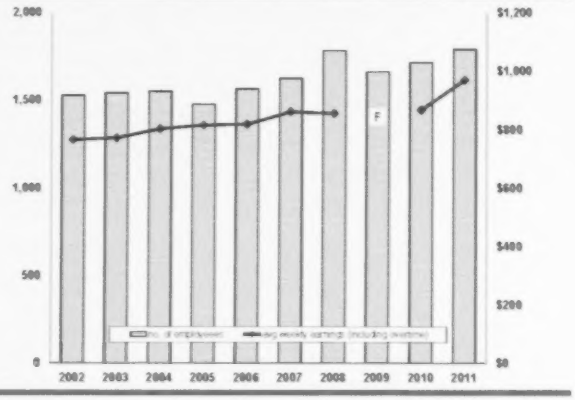
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027

Transportation and warehousing

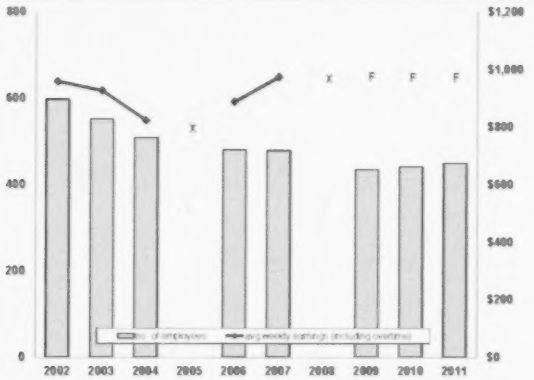
From 2002 to 2011, the *Transportation and warehousing* sector has averaged 1,623 employees, ranging from a low of 1,476 employees in 2005 to a high of 1,791 employees in 2011.

From available data, average weekly earnings have averaged $835.52 in the last 10 years. Comparing 2002 and 2011, earnings have increased $204.99, or 26.8%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027



Information and cultural industries



From available data, the number of employees in the *Information and cultural industries* sector ranged from a low of 434 to a high of 597. Comparing 2002 to 2011, employment has decreased 24.8%.

Across the same time period, average weekly earnings data has been sporadic, ranging from a low of $822.59 (2004) to a high of $972.81 (2007).

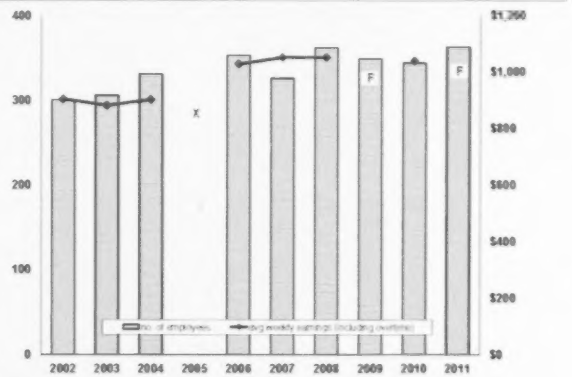
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027

Finance and insurance

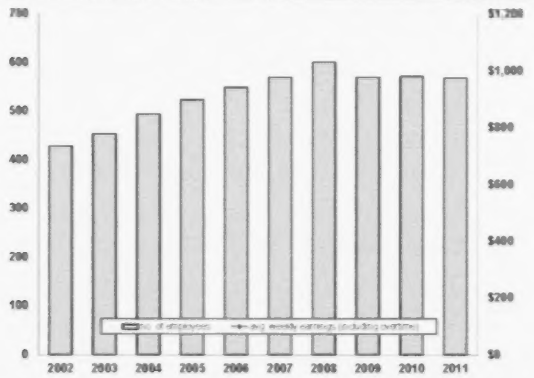
From available data, the *Finance and insurance* sector has averaged 337 employees. In 2011, 363 people were employed in this sector, an increase of 62 employees, or 20.6% compared to 2002.

Average weekly earnings varied from a low of $882.69 in 2003 to a high of $1,052.33 in 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027



Professional, scientific and technical services

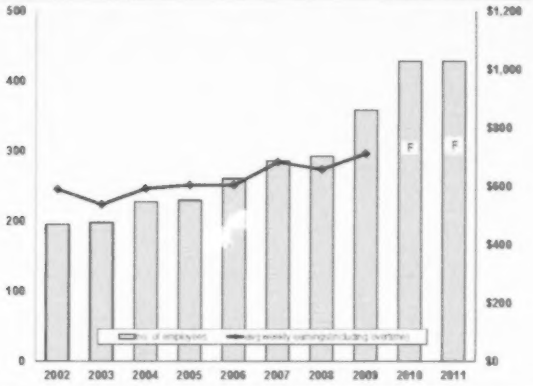


The *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector has averaged 532 employees between 2002 and 2011, ranging from a low of 428 in 2002 to a high of 600 employees in 2008.

Data for average weekly earnings was unavailable for the 2002 to 2011 period.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027

Administration and support, waste management and remediation services



The *Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services* sector is a relatively small employer which has risen from 195 employees in 2002 to 429 in 2011.

Average weekly earnings have also increased steadily, averaging $622.54 from 2002 to 2009. Data for 2010 and 2011 was unavailable.

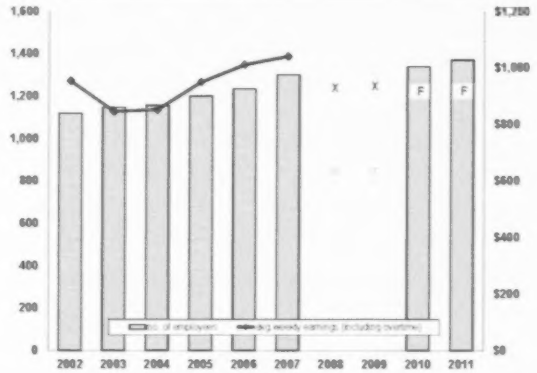
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027

Educational services

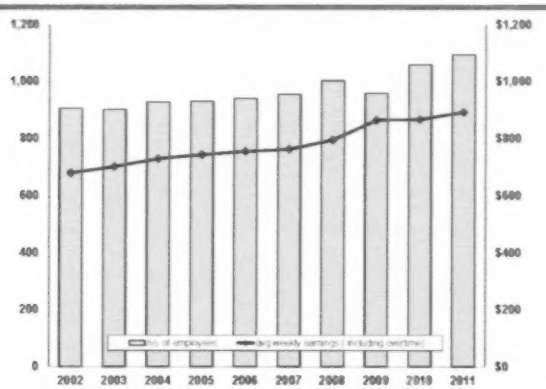
From available data, the *Education services* sector has been steadily increasing in totoal number of employees from a low of 1,118 employees in 2002 to a high of 1,370 in 2011. The average number of employees over the same period was 1,233.

Between 2002 and 2007, average weekly earnings averaged $941.70. Data for 2008 to 2011 was unavailable.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027



Health care and social assistance



The *Health care and social assistance* sector has, aside from the drop of employees in 2009, shown steady annual increases in both employment and average weekly earnings in the last 10 years, culminating in record high employment and earnings in 2011.

Comparing 2002 to 2011, employment has increased by 188 employees, or 20.8%, and earnings have increased by $212.98, or 31.3%.

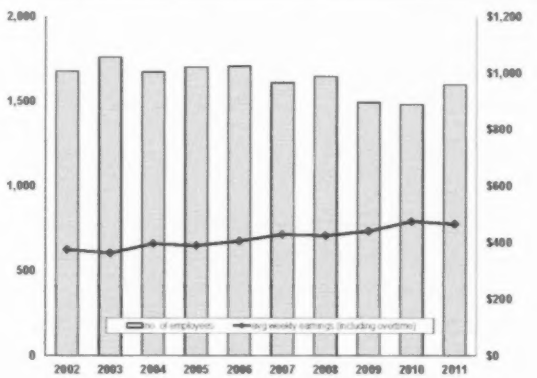
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027

Accommodation and food services

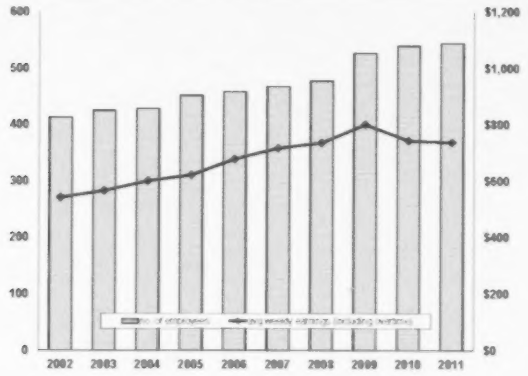
Employment in the *Accomodation and food services* sector had decreased markedly, from a high of 1,760 employees in 2003 to a low of 1,482 in 2010, but rebounded slightly in 2011 to 1,598 employees. Of these 1,598 employees, 883 were in the *accommodation services* subsector and 715 were in *food services and drinking places* subsector.

Comparing 2002 to 2011, earnings have risen $90.34, or 24.1%, to $465.76. However, in spite of the increase, the *Accomodation and food services* sector had the lowest average weekly earnings of all sectors in Yukon with available data.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027



Other services[1] (except public administration)



Employment in the *Other services[1] (except public administration)* sector has steadily increased between 2002 and 2011, averaging 474 employees over the period.

Earnings also steadily increased, reaching a high in 2009, but then dropped down in 2010 and 2011.

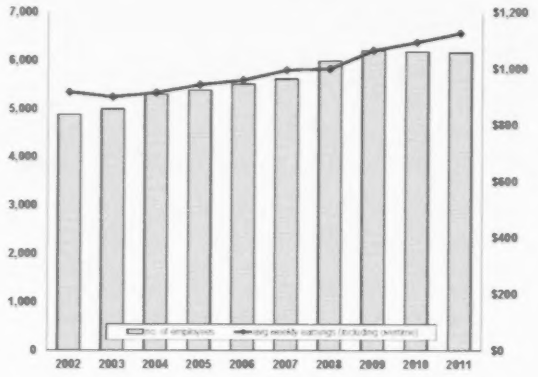
Comparing 2002 to 2011, employment has increased by 132 employees, or 32.0%, and earnings have increased by $194.89, or 35.9%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027

Public administration

Employment in the *Public administration* sector has increased by 1,288 employees, or 26.4%, from 4,879 in 2002 to 6,167 employees in 2011. In 2011, the *Public administration* sector included 519 federal government, 3,817 territorial, 524 municipal and 1,307 First Nations government employees.

Earnings have increased steadily, ranging from a low of $899.58 in 2003, to the 2011 high of $1,126.15. From 2002 to 2011, average weekly earnings increased by $209.66, or 22.9%. The *Public administration* sector has the highest average weekly earnings of the sectors with data available in 2011.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027

Notes:

[1] *Other Services (except public administration)* includes: repair and maintenance; personal and laundry services; religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations; and private households.

[2] *Unclassified businesses* are businesses for which the industrial classification (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007) has yet to be determined.

"x" = data suppressed
"F" = too unreliable to be published

Additional information:
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Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

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